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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | ANCHAL CHAUHAN | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENG | Registration Number | 199992 |
| Center | DELHI | Date | 26/07/2019 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

India's fiscal decisions are taken by Government and monetary decisions by RBI led Monetary Policy committee.

An economy has 3 broad irritants :— Fiscal Deficit, Inflation and Balance of Payment deficit. The 1st & 3rd are under fiscal measures & Inflation is under monetary committee.

There are enough economic statistics that these three variables are in one way or other dependent on each other. These cannot be tackled in silos but holistically.

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Hence, an Independent Fiscal Council can be given the responsibility to tackle them.

Why government shouldn't look into them:

→ Government is most likely to take Populist measures which drains the health of fiscal landscape (Eg:- Farm loan waiver)

The Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management Act 2003 mandated to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% of GDP by 2008-09.

But due to unscrupulous expenditure on subsidies, loan waivers, incentives etc. government today also struggles with Fiscal deficit of 3.4%.

Hence, a case should be made for an independent Fiscal council; which act for economy as whole.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In its Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015, India vowed to increase its foreign export from $ 465 bn to $ 900 bn by 2022.

The exports are intricately linked to :—

→ Manufacturing sector

→ sectors such as Gems & Jewellery, leather, footwear, cloth, food-processing etc. are invariably the employment generating sectors.

The push to such priority sectors under 'Make in India' should be extended to aggressive foreign trade & thus exports can be aiding in

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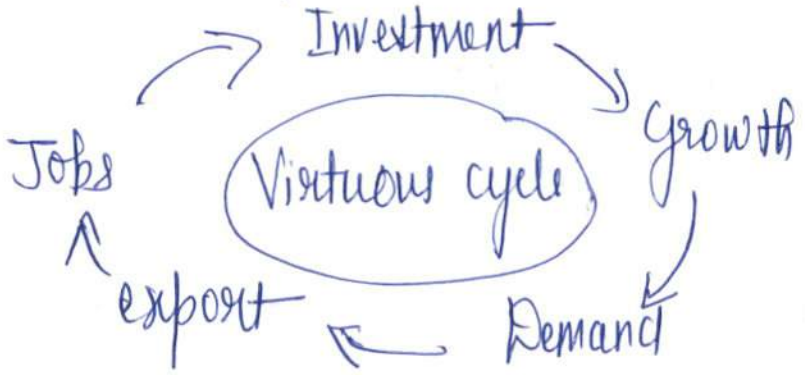
employment generation besides earning the foreign exchange.

→ More exports leads to more investment

The economic survey mentions the virtuous cycle of:—




More investment → more growth

But investment needs savings. These savings can come from Foreign exchange earned through exports. The exports push the manufacturing sectors which in turn generates more employment.

* Thus government must reform the economic structure to provide linkages to virtuous cycle chain to spur growth.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
**(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

National Mineral Policy 2019 aim to leverage upon Indian resources in ~~the south~~ Coal, Petroleum, Limestone, Iron, Bauxite, Copper etc. and to push 'Make in India' through indigenous resource base.

The Features of NMP, 2019

(1) Economic
- → Increase efficiency in mining
- → Value addition & export.

(2) Social
- → Social security for workers in wage, health, education
- → Recognising the Rights of tribals & forest dwellers in decision making.

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(3) Environmental → Restoration & Rehabilitation of People ~~and~~
→ Environment friendly techniques to cause least disruption to environment health.

Thus, NMP 2019 looks for a comprehensive, full-fledged holistic development of all stakeholders in sustainable manner.

It reiterates the role of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) of NMP-2011 to take care of needs of native people and use the funds for development of life & livelihoods alongwith afforestation and social forestry.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

Biofuels are the renewable source of energy derived from crops, biomass, incineration and special algae etc. (Gen 1, 2, 3: Biofuels)

To fulfill upon its commitment to generate 40% of Energy through Renewable sources, by 2030, India has pushed for Biofuels in its NPB, 2018

Goal:— It has committed to blend compulsarily the diesel & petrol by 25% of Biofuels in the form of bioethanol.

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Vision :— To provide sufficient, sustainable & clean source of Energy and cut down emissions from vehicular pollution to deal with climate change menace.

PM JI-VAN Yojana emphasizes on use of Bio-products such as Jatropha, Biogas (Biomass plance), Bioethanol from sugar. etc. to fuel its energy in India.

The menace of Air pollution by stubble burning every winters is also tackled by procuring stubbles from farmers & processing them to generate Biofuels. Its is an important component under NBP, 2018 & PM JI-VAN Yojana along with GOBAR-DHAN Yojna.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The pioneer of ZBNF is the state of Telengana where farmers are encouraged to practice ZBNF to cut on cost of production thereby aiding the farmers' income augmentation.

Features of ZBNF

ZBNF

1. No tilling & no use of machines to prepare field
2. Use of previous years seed from field
3. Rainfed irrigation
4. Agro-climatic based agriculture & choice of crops
5. Use of organic manure from household waste & cowdung etc.
6. Indigenous & Traditional methods to be adopted

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As can be seen from the features, the ZBNF doesn't need to buy any inputs, fertilizers or machinary.

Benefits :-

1. Resource use efficiency
2. Land & water productivity
3. No chemical fertilizers & its side effects.
4. Saving the cost of production
5. No need of institutional or non-institutional credit
6. Helping farmers avert debt-trap.

Thus ZBNF is a win-win practice & government must push for its adoption. It will help realize Doubling farmers Income by 2022.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

In June 2019, On World Environment Day, India committed to end the use of single-use plastic by 2022.

The menace of plastic pollution is huge as it does 'irreparable damage' to marine life.

Sources:-

→ Dumping of plastic garbage on beaches.

This is ultimately drawn up in ocean. Plastic chokes the throat of marine life. A number of deaths occur due to this.

→ Microplastics (less than 0.5mm)

Use of microplastics in Toothpastes,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

soaps, face-washes, beauty products etc end up into oceans.

Case:- A small island of Fiji banned the use of Suncreams in its premises because they are potential source of microplastics which threaten the marine life.

Another case of Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP) was in ~~the~~ news where a large amount of Plastic accumulates in central pacific ocean & disrupted the marine ecology.

In the march towards progress, we destroyed the normal working of ecology. The time is ripe to undo all the wrong. The plastic must be banned in all its forms & suitable alternatives like Bioplastic must be looked for.

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Airpollution has known to decrease the average life expectancy by 1.8 years in India, according to World Health Organization Report.

The most important cause of Air-pollution is Vehicular emission after Industrial emission.

Vehicular Emission Impact

- Release of sulphur & Nitrogen that cause Acid Rain
- Health Impact like Respiratory & cardiovascular diseases & eye diseases
- Contributes to Global warming
- Urban Heat Island effect & consequent precipitation patterns
- Sulphur pollution causing Smog (Eg:- Delhi Smog 2016)

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In this backdrop, India adopted Bharat stage (BS) norms on the lines of European vehicular Emissions norms from year 2010.

BS-I, II, III, IV, V, VI stages are the stages where sulphur content decreases 10 times in comparison to ~~per~~ previous stage.

India is now BS-IV stage & had decided to skip BS-V to jump to BS-VI directly ~~that~~ in the backdrop of severe health & air pollution effects by 2020.

Challenges
- No policy on older engines
- Technology of engines may not be compatible
- Huge vehicle overhaul needed
- Automobile manufacturers calling hindrances

India must look for other holistic measures to adopt BS-VI norms successfully.

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**8.** What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

When two massive stars (weighing 3.5 times more than sun) run out of fuel, they become supernova & their massive explosion leads to the formation of BlackHoles.

Black Holes are masses of infinite units & having infinit density so much so that even light couldn't escape from them.

The first motion in General theory of relativity of Einstein, there've been challenges to their imaging even today.

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The Event Horizon Telescope imaged Black Hole in 2019. The telescope is an array of 8 telescopes located on different locations of earth which are remote.

An array of telescope gives the advantage of picturing the Black hole by merging serveral images to form one.

A single telescope cannot image the event happening billions of light years away.

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**9.** While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Don't write anything this margin
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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
**(150 words) 10**

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Internal security pertains to security of nations within its borders from the insurgent groups & indigenous terrorist groups.

The latest Pulwama attack in an eye-opener for India where both communication network (The Roads) and the network (the Mobile phone) helped the Jaish-e-Mohammad terrorist to attack the CRPF convoy, in which 40 people were martyred.

In the development of any region, the connectivity plays a central role. India did the same

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in its border areas and in the vulnerable areas like Naxalite hit jungles of Orissa, Bihar, Andhra etc.

Next in the field comes connecting through networks → to mainstream the society using Telephony, Data & social media etc.

But the day-to-day news of attacks on security personnels in these very vulnerable areas (J&K, Naxal corridors) by the use of networks & mobilization through roads etc. have demanded much more to be done on this front

Some measures like use of ~~tele~~ satellite phones, use of social media constructively to make people aware etc. can be way forward.

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**11.** Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

In the backdrop of depleting natural energy resources and harmful emissions from fossil fuels burning that's driving climate and global warming, India committed to generate 175 GW of Energy through Renewable Energy sources by 2022.

Importance of Renewable Energy :—

→ It has importance in India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Paris Agreement

→ India led International Solar Alliance in 2016, where its commitment to generate 40% of Energy through Renewable sources, Solar being important part of it.

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→ VRE are important sources of sustainable, affordable & reliable source of energy that's in line with SDG-7 goal.

→ ~~Se~~ RE is important tool towards green and clean environment to transform India society.

→ It is expected to generate employment

→ Tool to Gender equality & women empowerment (Eg:- It will relieve the women from strenous work of looking for firewood to meet household energy needs)

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Though, opportunies & importance are huge, There are challenges to meet the 40% VRE target in India's energy basket. These are :-

→ RE doesn't have storage infrastructure & hence its difficult to transmit to long distances

→ The WTO's rules where in the protection & preference given to solar panel components from domestic market, may invite sanctions.

→ Rapidly changing technology in RE may lead to huge assets going redundant

→ Pollution due to solar PV cells (e-waste) and loss of Biodiversity due to wind mills (killing of Great Indian Bustard) are challenges to remain.

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**12.** There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle Income trap is a phenomena where the National Income of a country rises from low level but could not achieve the high level due to some structural & economic faults.

Reasons of Middle Income Trap :-

(1) India is a huge population country (1.3 billion) & thus per capita income will not touch higher notches even if overall GDP increases.

(2) Global slowdown
Though India grew at 7.6% in last decade on average, the world grew at 3.8%.

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Thus, declining global demands and thus declining manufacturing, exporter would lower down the income in future

③ Protectionism

→ The protectionist policies like that in US (raising tarrifs and import duty, withdrawl of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) for India's exports etc.) would hurt exports & thereby lowering income.

④ Regionalism

→ Emerging regional blocks like ASEAN, EU, US-Mexico-Canada FTA etc. undermining multilateralism & pluralism.

⑤ Technology & Digitization, Automation

→ Coming of Artificial Intelligence & Automation will make jobs ~~reduda~~ redundant. Thus, income will fall.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India should take timely measures to avoid such middle income trap. Steps that could be taken are :-

Increasing domestic demand & manufacturing that's labour intensive

Push to exports aggressively

Measures to avoid Mid-income trap

Increasing efficiency of economy by Pushing for ease in doing business.

Negotiate better for FTAs such as ASEAN & RCEP in its favour.

Human Resource development & Capacity Building.

India should strike the right chords in economic structure to leverage on its demographic dividend & push for knowledge based economy that will be the new normal in global economy in times to come.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary Policy Transmission (MPT) is a tool used by RBI to trickle down the benefits of banking & interest rates to consumers effectively.

For effective MPT, RBI uses two kinds of tools :—

1) Qualitative measures
2) Quantitative measures.

In Quantitative measures, RBI can—

→ Lower down the interest rates, so that credits become cheaper and it drives the consumption led growth.

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→ MCLR (Marginal cost Lending Rate)
It is the minimum benckmark interest rate ~~wh~~ below which banks are not allowed to lend even to prime borrowers. This ensures level playing field in economy.

In Qualitative measures, RBI can ask the banks to do or not to do certain activities. Such as:-

→ Moral suasion
RBI persuades banks & its staff to work for the overall efficient economy & in the benefit of poors
Eg:- Opening zero balance account in Jan Dhan Yojana.

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Issues that plague MPT

→ Huge accumulation of NPAs (Non-performing Assets) that hampers bank growth & in turn banks are forced not to transmit the benefits to end customers.

→ The huge SLR and CRR which inhibits the banks lending capacity. Govt must lower them down.

→ The banks & personnels sometimes act in self-interest profit making motivation, thus MPT doesn't happen.

A proper code and standardized rules must be framed to take banking system Reforms. The Indian Bankruptcy code 2016 and Recapitalization of Public sector Banks will ensure some smooth functioning in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian agriculture is gamble in the hands of Monsoon. The fact that only 48% of its cultivable area is under irrigation, the major chunk of it continues to depend on vagaries of Rainfall and Monsoon.

Rainfed agriculture is mostly done in unirrigated lands of Bundelkhand, Hilly areas (J&K, Uttarkhand, North-East states), Vidharbha, Saurashtra and drylands of Rayalseema & Telengana etc.

These regions are also the poverty-stricken regions of India where the cases of farmers' suicide are most.

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Constraints in Rainfed agriculture :—

→ No diversification to high value added crops. Rainfed area continues to be areas of millets & coarse grains

→ Lack of technology & drought-resistant seeds. In case of monsoon failure, entire crops areas stands wiped out of economic benefits (Eg:- MP, Vidharbha)

→ Monoculture & low cropping intensity undermines farming income.

→ The twin problems of floods & droughts in Monsoon areas & lack of insurance penetration ~~in~~ in remote areas. (Eg:- Assam flood & droughts in MP)

→ Food security & Nutrition security stands compromised.

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India should move towards ICT based Climate smart Agriculture in the backdrop of climate change whereby events of Drought & floods will only increase. Thus, Rainfed agriculture must moves towards smart agronomic practices such as:—

→ Practicing agriculture as per Agro-climatic zonation.

→ Move towards Animal Husbandry like Dairy & Poultry in lean season & season of less rainfall. Economic survey also mention Ruminant sectors prospects in upliftment of Indian farmers. It is related to Sheeps & Goats

→ Expanding irrigation facilities & Water productivity with drip irrigation & micro-irrigation in long term.

→ Moving from farm to non-farm activities (Eg:- MGNREGA, Handicrafts etc)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

**(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

The problem in India's fertilizer industry in not overconsumption; rather the problems are :— Diverting the urea to other industries (other than farming) & using fertilizers without any knowledge of soil requirements.

The steps taken by government in recent years like :—

1) Neem coated urea
→ It ensures that urea is not diverted to beverage industry
→ Benficial to soil & crops as ~~urea~~ neem coated urea is slow to absorb thereby reducing its wastage.

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2) Indigenous manufacturing

Govt is pushing for reviving the fertilizer industry of U.P. and other states so that import bill can be reduced & domestic sector could be leveraged on.

3) Soil Health Cards

Govt. launched soil health cards scheme so that farmers can use fertilizers, micro-nutrients & macro-nutrients (NPK) as per the need of soil after testing it.

After food subsidy, the most important & huge subsidy given by government is that of fertilizers. Around 2% of India's GDP goes in above two.

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The steps taken by government are intended in right direction but a lot more need to be done in this regard.

Reforms Needed

- Disseminating information regarding use of urea & fertilizers
- Krishi Vigyan Kendras must be functioning properly at block level.
- Move the farmers to Zero-budget based Natural farming & Organic farming in long-run.
- Practices such as Vedic farming, Cow farming, Agroforestry & Animal Husbandry must be pushed on

The solution lies in implementing the existing schemes properly & transforming a few of them to next level so that in long run, the use of chemicals in farming is done away with

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**16.** What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Man & Biosphere Programme (MAB) of UNESCO explicitly appreciates the role of Biodiversity in transforming lives & livelihood prospects of indigeneous population.

Access & Benefit sharing is one such programme under (MAB) iterated under 'Nagoya Protocol', 1987

Its features are :—

→ Any bio-product patented must give a part of their benefit to the native region population from where it has been found.

→ The role of Native population is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

unparalleled in protecting biodiversity & hence they must receive their due in commercial exploitation of those bio-resources.

Sustainable use of Biodiversity

Biodiversity includes all flora, fauna & micro-organisms of an ecological area. ~~the~~ Biodiversity has a key role to play in

→ Paper, Pulp industry
→ Pharma & Medical industry
→ Biotechology research & patents
→ Timber-based industry etc.

Man is intimately related to its native biodiversity & protects, nurtures & conserve it over the years. Therefore, its sustainable use is uncontented.

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Global & National Mechanisms :-

Global
- Nagoya Protocol on Access & Benefit sharing
- Biodiversity & Aichi Targets to conserve Biodiversity.

National
- Biodiversity Act 2002
- Forest Rights Act 2006
- Social forestry

Ensures equitable share to forest population in the commercial & economic value of forest produce.

The Biodiversity has ~~unprecented~~ immense value & it is not just an ethical or moral compulsion to save it but it is way the societies will transform by repeaing its potential services.

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**17.** Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Sustainable Development Goal -11 (SDG-11) explicitly mentions the criteria for resilient infrastructure in Urban-growth & disaster-resilient cities.

Resilient infrastructure means :—

1) strengthening people → who experience first hand the wrath of disasters
2) strengthening institutions → who aid in mitigation & rehabilitation.
3) strengthening physical infrastructure → making building earthquake proof, flood proof, proper drainage & adequate safety measures.

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Significance

→ The rising concerns of Urban floods (Mumbai floods, Chennai floods etc.) due to destruction of wetlands (which act as sponge) and the climate change related extreme weather phenomena (Tsunami, cloudburst, cyclones, storm surges) etc.; our cities are most prone & vulnerable to such disasters.

Hence, the need is to "Build back Better" in the wisdom of Sendai-Framework - 2015 for Natural Hazards.

Challenges

→ Unplanned & haphazard growth of cities → this undermines the growth prospects of hazard proof infrastructure.

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→ Funding
India will need atleast $1.3 trillion in next three decades to meet its infrastructure need in the backdrop of rising urbanization (50% by 2050). Thus, 'Money' will remain a key issue.

→ Lack of technology
Climate-resilient infrastructure will need a breakthrough in technology to meet the infrastructure demands in 21st century.

Hence, more is needed to invest in Research & Development to adopt cutting edge solutions to make our cities and villages climate-resilient. Green Building Code, Adoption of technology in PM Awas Yojna Housing scheme are steps in right direction.

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**18.** Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The Economic Survey 2018-19 has highlighted the issue of Data location. The Data – of the people, for the people & by the people.

Data localization means that data generated online on various websites & transaction must remain within the boundaries of a country.

Significance

→ The rising industry of Big Data Analytics to predict the consumer behaviour & choices can be leveraged by Indian domestic market to spur growth.

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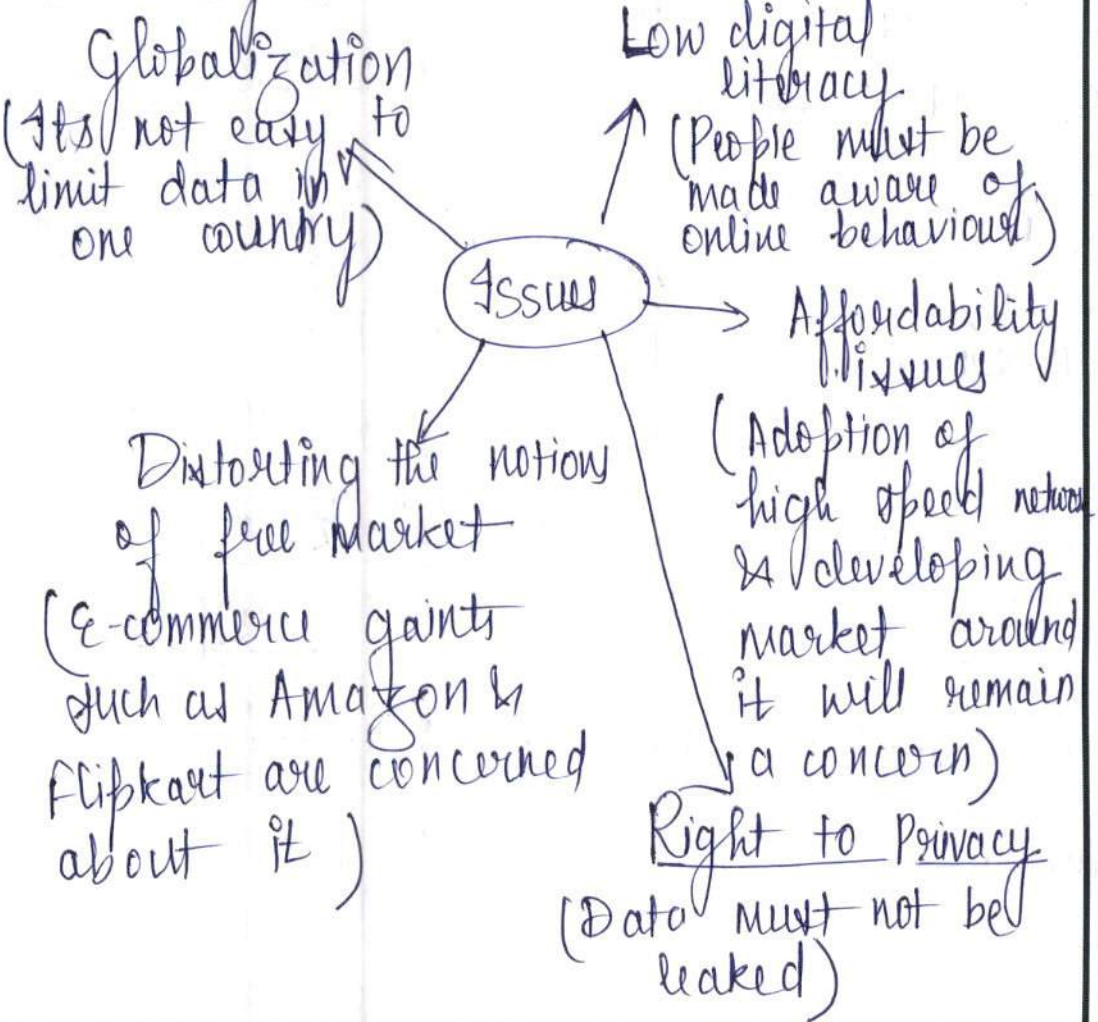
→ Data theft and modelling of elections (Eg:- In US) are concerns where by outside companies ~~to~~ influence the voting behaviour of citizens using data that leaves its footprints behind. Hence, data localization is necessary to avert above kind of situation in India.

Challenges



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What can be done?

→ India needs to revamp its Digital Landscape by adopting a proper legislation on Data to address the issues of Right to Privacy concerns.

→ Government can leverage on huge data left online for the targetting of beneficiaries of a scheme.

Data can be used to uplift & transform society by making government services available online.
Eg:- Karnataka uses Blockchain Technology to market the coffee.

Government's push to 'Digital India' & cashless economy can be successful only if we have proper regulations in place.

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**19.** Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

**(250 words) 15**

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering is a way to inject the illegal money into the legal markets by way of 'Hawala' transactions' that disrupts the peace & harmony of an economic & political entity.

India is a huge country with a shadow economy running underground despite the regulatory & oversight measures put in place. The black money generated from Betting & Gambling, drug smuggling, trafficking, tax-evasion etc. is fed into its economy by illegal means in the form of FPIs, purchase of gold etc.

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Domestic measures taken

→ Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

The Act criminalizes the bribery & other illegal money sources. There are provisions of penal terms in it.

→ The institutions such as

- Enforcement Directorate
- Income - tax Act
- Financial Intelligence unit
- Double tax - avoidance Agreement (DTAAs)
- International Tax information Exchange (ITIE) Treaty.

with countries such as Mauritius Switzerland etc.

These all ensure that Black money is attacked at its sources and prevent its misuse in creating

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market distortions and other unlawful activities like terrorism and its funding.

Measures at Global level

→ United Nations office on Crime & Drugs (UNOCD) have taken initiative to prevent activities that generates black money such as Trafficking, Drugs, wildlife poaching etc.

→ G-7 countries adopted Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to prevent terror funding & money laundering ~~on t~~

→ UN Convention against Corruption asks the member nations to criminalize bribery of officers, international officers & diplomats etc.

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**20.** The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

**(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism is result of deprivation & alienation which when goes extreme manifest itself in the form of Violence. It has a stated goal to achieve its objectives.

Organised crime is a deliberate act to indulge in unlawful economic activities with the aim of profit making. Eg:- Extortions, Human & Drug trafficking, Illegal Arms sale etc

The difference between two is that Terrorism has a historic deprivation story while Organised crime has no such story. have no aim.

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Both may or may not be linked to each other.

Symbiotic Relationship between two:—

1) Funding

Terrorists resort to methods of organised crime to fund its activities.

Eg:- ISIS resort to human trafficking & extortions to fund itself.

It aim is to establish Caliphate for Islamic world.

2) Organized crime engenders violence.

The manpower behind organized crime supplies illegal arms & ammunition to terrorist groups who in turn use them to further their interests.

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United Nations office on Crime & Drugs (UNOCD) have also iterated that now-a-days the terrorism & organized crime are linked to each other.

In the areas of conflict & violence, the opportunists put their hands to organise crime. Eg:- In Syria & Yemen. A large population suffers from the double menace of crimes & violence by terrorists.

In India also, the Naxalites using the arms supplied by ~~two~~ other nations and their own way of functioning through extortions & trafficking reiterates the symbiotic relation between organised crime & terrorism. Government must tackle them holistically and not in silos.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

| | | | |
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| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENG | Registration Number | 199992 |
| Center | DELHI | Date | 27/08/2019 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

**(150 words) 10**

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock cut structures are the architectural ingenuity of past civilizations frozen into stone.

Religion & Rock-cut Architecture

→ Rock-cut architecture started mainly with Buddhism who built Chaityas & Viharas for Monks for worship & residence.
Eg:- Ajanta, Ellora caves

→ With rise of Vaishnavism & ~~Buddhism~~ Bhagwatism ⇒ temple architecture got impetus & rock-temples of Ellora (Shiva temple), Kanheri Caves, Pattadakal etc. gained prominence.

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→ The sects of Ajivika (a religious philosophy) were given the rocks caves of Barabar Hill in Bihar & hences, they used it as residence.

Thus, many religions & religious activities gave rise to profound & beautiful rock-architectures in India that consist of sculptures, Paintings & many heritage components. Of course showcasing the mastery of Art in Ancient times.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Congress Ministries formed in 1936 in ~~states~~ provinces of United Province, Central provinces, Bombay, North west frontier province etc. showcased their indispensibility in Indian administrative machinery & the sentiments of people towards self-Rule

However, they showed immense potential to rule by following :—

→ Land reforms in the ~~minister~~ provinces

→ Work done on the front of Education & Economy.

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→ Taking up issues of Trade Unions & industrialists.

However, there were some weaknesses too :-

→ Bifurcation of congress into swarajists & Non-swarajists.

→ No effective issues of plantation labour & peasantry taken up.

→ Women issues & their Right to vote did not surface in agenda.

All these pointed to inherent weakness of Congress. They could not stop communal disharmony among Hindu-Muslim which led to win of Muslim league in elections of 1945.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

**(150 words) 10**

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napoleon was a ~~thewrct~~ shrewd statesman of France who rose on the French Revolution backdrop & is known as the 'Son' of the Revolution. He marched in entire Europe for Equality liberty & Fraternity to expand French influence & hegemony.

Continental Blockade Policy

→ It was policy followed in the aftermath of Anglo-french rivalry in 1800s whereby the British was denied access to resources of continental Europe.

No goods could travel from Britain to continent & vice-versa.

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However, the policy was targeted to make Britain weak by depriving it of food & raw materials for industries, this policy backfired.

Reasons for failure

→ Much of European countries were dependent on Britain for wheat, investments and other products & hence it resulted in perishing of Economy

→ The continental countries could not sell their produce to Britain, thus income level fall ⟹ Unemployment & Economy crumbled.

Thus, Napolean's strategy of continental blockade resulted in rise of food & investment prices in its own territories besides harming Britain.

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

**(150 words) 10**

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Marriage as an institution in India is on high pedestal, given the status of sacrosant & pious bonding not just between two individuals but between two families.

However, with rising forces of Modernization, Westernization, changing economy & Globalisation, this institution is witnessing a change.

Changes in Marriage Institution :-

1) Trends of Love Marriage

Arrange marriage exists but the trends in urban areas in particular have shifted to Love marriage.

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2) Patrilocal to Neolocal
→ earlier brides use to leave their parental home & move to groom's home. However, due to education & work, both individuals move to new place. Eg:- Bengaluru software industries. ~~employ~~

3) Divorce has increased
Unawareness and family pressures in earlier times are on backseat & couples take divorce if they found each other in-compatible

Besides these changes, the rituals, ceremonies and rural areas have remained same. There are ways in which tradition is reconciled with modernism (Concept of Destination wedding with all traditional elements)

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Indian value system teaches the generations to take care of elderly and even the constitution of India in Article 41 says that elderly, disabled & vulnerable sections welfare must be taken care of.

Ageing & associated Problems

1) Physical handicap
→ Inability to walk, shivering of hands & legs, Vision loss, hearing loss etc.

2) Mental handicap
Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson disease, Memory loss affect elderly.

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3) Vulnerability to diseases & fractures.
→ Hip bone broken, Diabetes, Heart strokes etc.

Government's initiative
1) Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojna
→ To provide assisted-living devices for hearing, walking, vision to BPL old age people
2) National Old Age Pension scheme
→ To provide money to old people in rural areas.

India has presently 8.6% of its population in 60+ bracket which will rise to 16.5% by 2050 & hence need to invest in padiatric & geriatric services. Kerala's Model of providing free Medical Health services to people above 60 must be emulated countrywise.

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7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.

**(150 words) 10**

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tribes are bequeathed with geographical & historical challenges of isolation, deprivation & poverty & hence this compromises their health & education level as well. India has 8.6% of its Population as Tribes (census 2011) which need dire attention to improve their demographic indicators.

Reasons for low literacy

- Poverty
- Lack of infrastructure in terms of schools, toilets etc.
- Lack of investment in such areas.
- Maoist, Naxalism hit areas deterring people to join schools + Border insurgency areas
- Unawareness & Trust deficit in Government education system

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The problems are more accute for girls in tribal regions where alongwith low literacy, they face menace of malnutrition, trafficking & high Maternal mortality.

Government's Initiatives

- Eklavya Model Residential schools in Tribal Regions
- Building schools with amenities of hygine & sanitation
- Mid-day Meal scheme to improve nourishment alongwith enrollment ratio.

Though such initiatives are welcome development, the issues are much deep rooted. A holistic development in terms of investment, land right & ownership plus awareness is needed in tribal areas.

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8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Alfred Wegner hypothesis on Continental Drift Theory was first theory that marked a watershed development in Geography & provided hints to develop modern Plate tectonics.

Following are hypothesis of Alfred Wegner

→ The continents were all joined together once into Pangea.

→ The Pangea broke & drifted North & North westward under the influence of tidal & pole-fleeing forces.

→ While moving, the continents were broken & on South East edge left the ~~der~~ Islands (Eg:- Madagascar, Japanese

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→ While moving on ocean surface, the continents scrapped & scratched ocean floor which was dragged to form mountains like Rockies, Andes etc.

Evidences given

- Zig-Saw fit of South America & Africa
- Paleoclimatic evidences in terms of glaciers on today's tropical location (Eg:- Talcher, Odisha)
- Geomagnetism (The rocks preserving the magnetic property of different latitudes)
- Similarity in the Animals & Rocks of Australia, India & that of Brazil & Africa.

Though, many lacunae in the form of forces driving continents away, non explanation of Himalayan formation exists, CDT was an important wisdom in Geo. studies of 1920s

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. (150 words) 10
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth is a dynamic planet which constantly tries to strike a balance between its internal forces & external forces which results in formation of landforms.

Internal forces
- → Sea floor spreading ⇒ formation of Mid-ocean Ridges
- → Earthquakes ⇒ uplifting of Blocks
- → Volcanism ⇒ Volcanic cones, calderas, Mountains, Shields, Domes etc.

External forces
- → Weathering ⇒ disintigration of Mountains ⇒ soil formation
- → Erosion ⇒ shaping the valleys & mountains
- → Deposition ⇒ Alluvial plains, Deltas, Lakeset.

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The internal forces of Earth lead to drastic changes on Earth topography by way of upliftment & subduction

However, it is the external forces of Winds, Glaciers, Rivers, Oceans etc. that denudes & shapes the landforms ~~of~~ formed by internal process.

A balance of these two results in beautiful mosaic of diverse physical features on this Earth.

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**10.** Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse Rate is the rate of falling of temperature of Earth's atmosphere with increase in height. This happens in normal conditions. However, atmospheric instability is caused when this normal trend of fall in temperature with height is disrupted.

Related to this is the concept of Air Masses (a huge packet of warm air rising with respect of surrounding)

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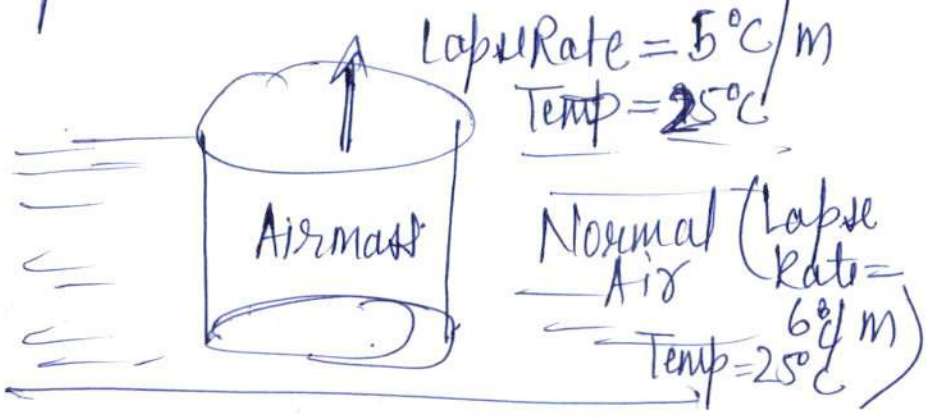
If Air mass is warmer than surrounding air despite adiabatic colling ⟹ results in convection & thunderstorm & gives rainfall & other instable atmospheric conditions.




~~In air~~ let at hight of 1 m, Air mass temp = 20°C
Normal Air temp = 19°C
∴ Conditions of Instability ⟹ Thunderstorms.

This happens in Pre-monsoon showers like Kal Baishakhi, Mango-showers of India.

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**11.** The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian architecture evolved in the times of two opposing yet conciliating forces of ~~East~~ West & Oriental traditions & hence preserves the marks of both.

Influence of Colonial Period

→ Advent of Portugese on the West coast (Goa, Daman, Diu) marked the beginning of church architecture with influence of Christianity seen till date.

→ British brought with them Victorian Architectural influence that hybridized with both Indian & Islamic dome & high rise monuments

Eg :- Gateway of India, Mumbai

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→ British contributed in the official building architecture as well
Eg:- Delhi Cannought Place ⇒ Round ringh, concentric zonation model
The building of courts, Nagpur (given World Heritage Site status)

→ Features of colonial Architecture

1. Use of stone
2. English Bond Method of construction
3. Dome architecture → influenced by Islamic architecture
4. Circular ~~Buildings~~ Buildings
   Eg:- Parliament of India
   Supreme court
   Rashtrapati Bhavan.

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Contributors :—

1) Sir Edward Lutyens → marked an indelible imprint on Delhi's architecture

2) Coboisseur → Planned the Chandigarh city post-independence ⇒ sectoral development was done.

3) German Architect was influential in building the campus of Jamia Milia Islamia.

Colonial history though exploitative, yet marked a very profound on Impact on Indian Architectural landscape. Known as Victorial architecture it itself is a hybrid of Roman, Gothic and oriental traditions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The 19th century India witnessed Renaissance (Rebirth) whereby the spiritual upliftment of Indian society was done through socio-religious movements like Ramakrishna Mission, Atmiya Sabha (later Brahmo Samaj), Arya Samaj, also cutting across caste-creed line in the form of Satyashodhak Samaj, Self-Respect Movement etc.

Features of socio-religious Reform Movements

→ Uplifting the status of women through the works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar etc.

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→ Against caste system ⇒ Egalitarian society.
The work of Arya Samajist and Brahmo Sabha is influential in this.

→ Against Child Marriage
This culminated in passing Age of Consent Bill by British government.

→ Against untouchability & temple entry movements
- Satyashodhak Samaj → Jyotiba Phule
- Self Respect Movement → E.V. Naicker
- Temple Entry Movement in South etc. worked in this area.

→ Widow Remarriage
Reform movements did a lot of ground work to uplift & rejuvenate the status of women in society.

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All the reform movements sought to strike a balance between Western liberal thought (science, humanity etc) and the Oriental spirituality taking goods from both traditions.

Superstitions, Dogmas and Blind faith like Human sacrifices were criticized & these laid the foundation stone of Modern India.

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13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

In August 1905, the Bengal province of British India comprising today's Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Bangladesh etc which was nerve centre of rising Indian Nationalism was divided into two parts by Lord Curzon (~~Gov~~ Viceroy 1898-1905)

Reasons for Partition

1) Administrative convenience

The British argued that Bengal province is too large in territorial content that it must be divided.

2) Breaking the tide of Rising Nationalism

Bengal and its intellectuals :—
Rabindranath Tagore, S.N. Banarjea,

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RC Dutt, Satendranath Tagore, Vivekananda etc. were instilling the feelings of Nationalism in India & drawing a picture of 'Akhanda Bharat' through Paintings, Songs & literature etc.

Hence, British were contempt with this rising nationalist fervour & hence divided the Bengal.

3) Break Hindu-Muslim Unity

Erstwhile province of Bengal was consisting of Muslim majority in East & Hindu majority in West & hence British played 'Divide & Rule' to its advantage.

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All these reasons were well known to Nationalists and they were unwilling to bow down to British. They didn't buy the British Government's idea of 'Administrative inconvenience' and launched Swadeshi Movement by "boycotting" British Good & services.

Swadeshi Movement
- Self-sufficiency
- Indigenous school (No western education
- Boycot British good.

The movement was so profound that incurred huge financial loss to British industries. With the effort of Nationalists, the Bengal partition was eventually revoked in 1911.

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**14.** The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Post-independence India sought to reorganise its erstwhile 565 small princely states and British provinces into one Nation with federal polity.

~~Starting~~ Timeline of state reorganization

→ First state reorganization Commission
- It rejected the linguistic organisation of states

→ JVK committee or 2nd state Reorganisation Commission headed by PM Nehru ⇒ again rejected linguistic organisation

→ The demand of linguistic organisation gained currency in the backdrop of agitation led by Potti (Andhra) & hence Andhra was carved out of Madras province.

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→ Fazl Commission 1956
- It recommended linguistic organisation of states

Ongoing Process.

The reorganisation of states is a living process as can be deduced from following :—

570 Princely states → 14 states, 7 UTs in 1960s (reorganised into)

However, the creation of Haryana by carving it out of Punjab (again on linguistic Basis) & converting UTs of Goa, Himachal, Tripura etc. to full statehood and again dividing Gujrat out of Maharashtra and re-organisation of North-East by creating Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya out of Assam.

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shows that Reorganization is still an unfinished agenda.

In 2000s, three more new states were created :—
Chattisgarh out of MP
Uttarakhand out of U.P
& Jharkhand out of Bihar.

This didn't stop here as in 2014, Telengana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh (linguistic basis).

It made India → a nation of 29 states & 7 UTs.

However, in August 2019, Indian government again divided the state of Jammu & Kashmir into 2 UTs of Kashmir (with legislative assembly) & Ladakh (without legislative assembly)

Making again the India → 28 states & 9 UTs. This may again change in future as per contigencies of time & situation

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**15.** The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

In the aftermath of end of World war I (1914-1919), the world order was re-organised by the victor powers (US, UK, French, Russia) through various treaties which in one way or the other fueled the turmoil in the Europe that ultimately culminated in world war-2.

One such treaty was treaty of Versailles that sought following:-

1) Germany to demilitarize the Rhur region & maintain a very minimal military for its security

2) France was given the Alsac Lorraine (disputed area between Germany & France)

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3) War guilt was imposed on Germany and it was to pay huge reparations for its aggression.

4) The erstwhile colonies of Germany in Africa & elsewhere (Rhodesia) was divided among victors.

All these terms costed heavily on Germany & it got resented to the core.

Treaty terms leading to Rise of Nazism :-

→ The harsh terms of Treaty of Versailles alienated Germany and it could not pay war reparations

→ Economy crumbled & political landscape got volatile with the rise of Hitler & his party (Nazi Party)

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Rise of Third Reich in Germany

→ 'Third Reich' ⇒ Hitler got the position of Chancellor of Germany & he turned it into dictatorship

→ He blamed the misery of Germans on the Victors of World war 1 and tore down the Treaty of Versailles.

→ He sought to expand the German empire by influence from the 'Lebensraum' (State is organism & must grow & expand).

→ He invaded Polland in sep 1939 & hence world war-2 started

Thus WW-2 was both an outcome of Terms of Treaty of Versailles, Personal ambitions of Hitler and Appeasement Policy of Allied power with regard to German's aggression.

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**16.** Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Amongst the most Vulnerable sections of society, Women occupies a major position and this section is disenfrenchised by collective failure of society, Polity & economic structure which are inherently biased towards Women both at workplace & at domestic arena.

Legal Measures undertaken against Domestic Violence

→ Domestic Violence Act ⇒ makes it punishable offence to abuse a women physically & mentally.

→ Dowry (Prohibition) Act ⇒ criminalises dowry & make it cognizable offence.

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→ Measures like Maternity Benefit Act, Matritva Sahyog Yojna, Beti-Bachao-Beti-Pachao, Mahila Shakti Kendras (one stop centre for destitute women) etc. all seeks to collectively raise and uplift the status of women in society.

However, these legal measures are bare minimum pre-requisites for an egalitarian society. What's needed is change in societal behaviour that considers women as inferior and an object of exploitation.

Measures needed at societal level:-

1) Change in Patriarchal Mindset:-
This mindset engenders the stereotypical division of labour whereby women

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are confined to household to take care, cook & feed.

2) Making Dowry Prohibition and Domestic Violence a 'Jan Aandolan' whereby People are made aware through Campaigns & Advertisements. (PV Sindhu, Sakshi Malik, Dutee Chand, Hima Das winning Gold)

3) Removing Glass-ceiling at workplace that inhibits women from occupying managerial posts ⇒ Merit must be recognized.

As Raja Ram Mohan Roy said that without economic empowerment, women's all-round development cannot be ensured. Hence, its the collective effort of individual, society, government & NGOs that must work together for Making 'New India' through women empowerment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. (250 words) 15
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Demographic transition means that population age-sex structure undergoes a change manifested in falling fertility rates, rise / fall of youthful population and improved demographic indicators (health, IMR, MMR, CSR etc.)

India's is witnessing a demographic transition whereby it is said to be experiencing 'Demographic Dividend'. In this, the dependency ~~ratio~~ (Children & Old age people) population is less than youthful working age population (15-59 years)

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Advantages of Demographic Dividend

1) More youthful productive labour
⟹ overall growth in efficiency & productivity of economy.

2) More savings & investments
⟹ Since dependent population is less, expenditure on health, education, social security decreases.

3) More consumption led growth
⟹ Youthful population drives and sustains growth by creating demand & subsequent production

4) More women into workforce
⟹ Since domestic obligation are less, the women is likely to contribute to growth of economy & nation.

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As per 'World Population Prospects' Report 2019, India is witnessing a demographic dividend for next 25 years (upto 2045).

It also says that aging of population will nearly double from current 8% to 16.5% by 2050 & this will need expenditure in social security.

Falling Total fertility rates (2.3 according to Census 2011) may reach Replacement Rate of 2.1 by as early as 2030 & hence India must capitalize on its latent resource (Population) by investing in Skills, Education and social well-being to achieve rich economic dividends & make India a $5 trillion economy by 2024-25.

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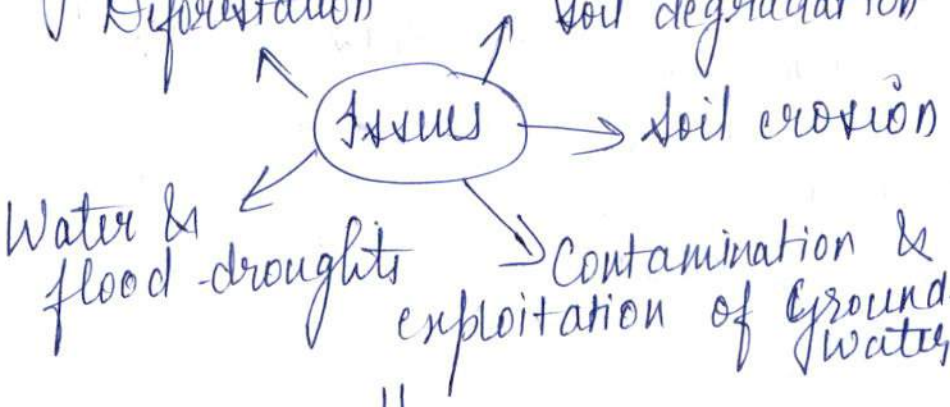
**18.** Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed development is an approach in regional planning that tackles the land-water management problem holistically taking River catchement area as central point.

Why watershed development?




⇓

All these issues centres around theme of 'water' and in-one-way or other linked to each-other

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Hence, the watershed development approach was required to tackle these issues holistically & comprehensively.

~~The ise~~

Reasons for limited success of watershed development :-

1) Trade off between Development & Environmental degradation

→ Building of Dams, Reservoirs, Roads, Railways ⟹ Deforestation & land is required ⟹ Compromises the wisdom of watershed development

2) Lack of Policy-co-ordination & inter ministerial cooperation

There are different ministries handling the issues of soil, water and land & further link between states & central governments are weak.

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3) Faulty Agri-cultural practices ⟹ growth of water-intensive crops in drylands

4) ~~and~~ Non-monitoring of Polluting industries → effluents & emissions into water bodies

There is an urgent need to rejuvenate & revamp the existing watershed development by way of:-

Measures

- Monitoring & strict implementation Eg:- Composite Water Management Index of NITI Aayog must be upgraded.
- Use of existing infrastructure to full potential to avoid new construction
- Agro-forestry & social forestry ~~for ex~~ + Urban farming
- Climate Smart Agriculture & conservation Agriculture Eg:- Organic farming

The issues of land cannot be divorced from issues of water & in turn from human aspects. So, Watershed development is an important wisdom for sustaining a healthy Environment & Humanity

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**19.** Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Ever growing world population & increasing demand for industries worldwide, we need to revisit the industrial location method given by Weber to understand the link between raw materials & location of industries.

For economic profitability, the cost of production (labour plus transportation) must be minimized & hence optimum location are searched for industrial set up.

1) If raw material is ubiquotous ⟹ industries are located near Market as transportation cost will be minimized

2) If raw material is not ubiquotous & weight looving (Eg: coal)

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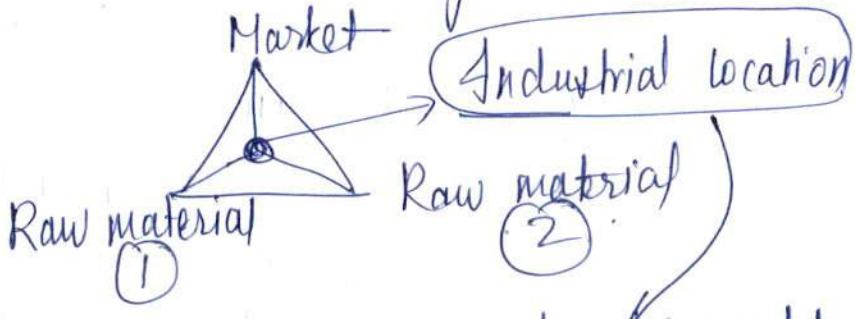
such industries are located near the source of raw material.

3) If there are 2 Raw materials & both are locally available, then




set up by Triangulation method ⟹ some optimum point is found where transport cost is minimum

These were traditional ways of setting industries. Indian ~~steel~~ & Iron industries :- Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur etc. are based on it

However with Globalisation & technology, such conventional methods are obsolete.

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Globalisation → Road, Railway, Port, Inland waterway connectivity → Multimodal transport & hence industrial locations are based on market parameters.

Globalisation → Cheaper imports → Port based industries where Raw material is imported (eg. Vishakhapatnam)

Technologies like Scrap Plants, Recycling (Circular economy) & Paper & Pulp Industries ⟹ Footloose Industries ⟹ Not require any specific location

With Globalisation & Technology, Development has become diversified & dispersed alongwith active govt policies on Tax and land acquisition. Hence, industries are located based on them

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**20.** Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

**(250 words) 15**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Earth's heat budget is a delicate process of distribution & redistribution of insolation energy received on earth by way of Reflection, Scattering, Refraction, Diffusion, Conduction etc. whereby the Earth's optimum average temperature of 15°C is maintained.

Greenhouse gas such as Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$), water vapours, Nitrogen dioxide etc. traps the solar radiation & makes the Earth's temperature conducive for surviving & thriving floral, faunal & human populations.

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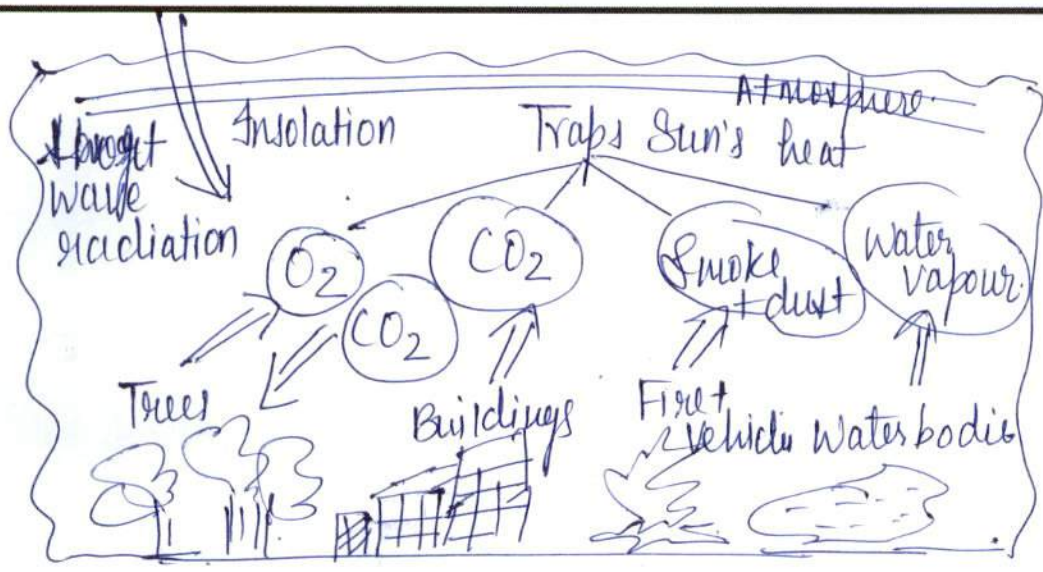


Greenhouse gases balance is a very fragile equilibrium that's disturbed by rising levels of GHGs emissions by following.

Sources of GHGs
- Burning of fossil fuels ⇒ $CO_2$
- Aerosols from cans, perfumes, refrigerators ⇒
- Methane from paddy fields ⇒ $CH_4$
- Deforestation & soil degration ⇒ $CO_2$
- Vehicular emissions ⇒ $NO_2$ emissions & $SO_2$ "

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There's something called 'Atmosphere Aerosol loading', which has limits & it cannot tolerate emissions beyond a limit.

Post-Industrial Revolution, the concentration of $CO_2$ has increased from 215 ppm to 440 ppm ⟹ which is grave & is driving global warming & consequent climate change by disturbing heat budget of Earth.

More GHGs ⟹ More trapping of Heat ⟹ Rise in Earth's temperature.

The need of the hour is to cut down GHGs emissions so that temperature rise beyond 1.5°C is not driven as iterated in Paris Climate Deal, 2015.

41

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

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| Name of Candidate | ANCHAL CHAUHAN | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENG | Registration Number | 199992 |
| Center | DELHI | Date | 10/08/2019 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
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| 11 | 15 | |
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| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

In 2014, Planning Commission of India (beginning 1951) was scrapped & new era of NITI Aayog as a think-tank based on core-principle of Co-operative federalism rather than centralised functioning began in India

Structure of NITI Aayog

→ Chairman of NITI Aayog - The PM of India

→ Vice-Chairman appointed by Govt of India.

→ Members include CMs and Governors of all states and UTs respectively

→ 4 union cabinet ministers appointed by PM

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→ Special invitees may include experts & specialists from diverse fields.

Functions :-

① To give a vision and direction to policy formulation (Eg:- NITI three year action agenda, NITI@75) through reports.

② Think-tank and giving model laws like Model Land leasing Act, Model Agri and Livestock Market Act for centre & states to follow.

③ Index and performances of states measured. Like Health Index through state of India Health, composite Water Management Index to induce competition among states.

Relevance :- India needs co-operative federalism where states compete, cooperate & co-exist to make a New India. Thus, NITI Aayog's role is commendable.

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, Indian judiciary have huge pending cases to the tune of 2.5 crore out of which 81% are with lower judiciary, 12% with High courts.

In 2007, supreme court realized the altitude of the problem and ordered to set up Fast-track courts to eliminate pendency to establish Rule of law and justice as justice delayed is justice denied.

However, these Fast-track courts lost relevance as there're only 700 fast track courts out of 2500 functioning in 2007-08.

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Role of fast-track courts :-

→ Cases such as Rape, Child protection, Bonded labour, Criminals in Politics etc. are tackled fast in time-bound manner if they function in letter and spirit.

Reiterating the role of judiciary in promoting Ease of Doing Business to Ease of living for citizens, fast track courts must be established so that cases pending for decades are tackled soon.

The target approach should be to have zero pendency in next five years, for this fast-track courts are to be established.

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3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

Judiciary is one of the vital organs of the governance. India follows a three-tier hierarchy where courts are:- Lower judiciary, High court & Supreme court.

Challenges faced by lower judiciary:-

→ Huge pendency of cases

Out of 2.5 crore pending cases, 81% are in lower judiciary (Eco-Survey 2018-19)

→ Huge Vacancies

The judges vacancies are to the tune of thousands which effectively is the reason for pendency also.

→ Low efficiency & Productivity due to procedural delays and

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complex documentation work.

→ Less number of working days
There are huge vacations in judiciary. Thus, it compromises the speedy justice delivery

Measures :—

→ Use of technology
The tools like e-court, digital tracking of cases like National Judicial Data Grid.

→ Filling vacancies & reducing the holidays → to curb pendency.

→ National level Judicial services like IAS, IPS so that productivity & quality of ~~such~~ justice is ensured

→ setting up Lok Adalats, Nyaya Panchayats, Tribunals, Mediation etc can provide grass-root justice & thus curb huge pendency.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

In success of any scheme, Research and Re-engineering plays a significant role to modify the governance process as per the changing socio-economic & political ecosystem

Post-legislative scrutiny

→ It is effectively this research & re-engineer where after enacting a law, the target is not to measure output but outcome of such law.

→ It does the role of monitoring and overright to regulate the legislation.

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Example :- The government banning the alcohol shops upto 500m from highways. Post-legislative scrutiny in the form of :- Whether accidents are reduced, whether drunk & driving case reduced or not etc. gives policy directions as to what next step must be taken.

Hence, it must be a part of legislation itself to scrutinize the law after its implementation.

This will ensure :-

- Living and organic, responsive form of governance
- Feedback & citizen-centric legislation
- Greivance redressal and time-bound implementation of laws for ultimate welfare of citizens.

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5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

Artificial Intelligence is the buzzword where industry, academia, politicians and economists are pushing its agenda in New Industrial Revolution: – INDUSTRY 4.0 as iterated in World Economic Forum.

Potential of AI in e-governance

- Big Data Analytics to leverage the customer behaviour and citizen centric policy.
- Speedy & timely delivery of services such as DBT, Mobility etc. to make Ease of Living a reality.
- Improving Logistics through machine learning
- Speedy clearance of projects with comprehensive study of its impact on society & environment.
- Awareness and participation campaigns to induce behaviour change.

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AI will be the new normal and hence, its adoption will fast-track the developmental process in India through e-governance.

Benefits :-

→ Reduce discretion of bureaucrats
→ Reduce delay, nepotism & corruption.
→ Avoiding exclusion & inclusion errors in target of a scheme
eg:- Aadhar based, SECC based beneficiaries.
→ Targeting the needy through Data footprint.

We need to strengthen cyber-security and respect Right to Privacy before we transform our society into Industry 4.0. NITI Aayog released its report on AI on same lines

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6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

The three pillars on which good governance resides are :- Responsiveness Transparency and Accountability. These effectively in one way or other translates to Grievance Redressal Mechanism of citizens (GRM).

Challenges in GRM :-

→ Secrecy and Delay in providing information under RTI Act, 2005.

→ Huge formalities & documentation The illiterate and less-aware find it difficult to access authorities to tell their grievances.

→ Corruption & lack of productivity Bureaucratic Red-tapism hinders

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the grievance redressal.

Measures taken :-

(1) Project SAMVAD :- Here Ministry of women & child development connects with NGOs to take up grievances. Such projects needs emulation in all govt departments and ministries.

(2) Enforcing Citizens Charter :- This will help citizens to legally seek grievances related to service delivery from organisation.

Thus, technology can be leveraged for effective participation of people in Governance. The tools such as Social Auditing and role of NGOs & civil Society is important for GRM of citizens.

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7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it.

**(150 words) 10**

The most vulnerable sections of society are Women & Children who are often denied the basic freedom and rights to for their overall development : Mental, Physical & Spiritual.

Over this, they are disproportionately on the receiving end when it comes to trafficking & physical abuse in the form of Prostitution, Rape, Organized crimes etc.

Factors :—

1) Poverty : It is one biggest reason where women & child from poor regions are incentivised through fraud ~~to~~ in lieu of 'work' and

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trafficked in illegal activities

2) Illiteracy :- Illetrate women are subjected to trafficking as they are not aware of their rights & fredom

3) Law & Order :- It has persistent problems in tribals & poor region. Moreover, before keeping maid and other domestic help, people ignore to verify the background of person. Hence, all these contribute to exploitation of poor & vulnerable women & children.

Steps taken :-

- Prevention of Children from sexual offences Act
- Prevention of immoral traffic in human being Act.

All these Acts criminalizes the offences and categorize them as hemous.

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**8.** With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

Vector-Borne Diseases are health issues which are spread via Mosquitoes (Dengue, chikengunia, Malaria, Ebola, Zika etc), Virus (Nipah, HIV, H1N1 flu, H1N5 Bird flue etc) and other bacterial diseases like TB etc.

Factors that led to their emergence

1) Lack of sanitation & hygine
→ provide breeding ground for mosquitoes & flies.

2) Pollution in Air, Land & Water
→ water borne disease such as Hepetitis B & C and soil Halminthus etc. causes diseases.

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3) Sexual activities :- Unsafe sex leading to Syphilis, HIV, Zika etc.

4) Lack of Awareness and unhealthy hygenic eating habbits
→ washing fruits before eating, eating with a patient suffering from TB or Hepatitis etc.

Measures to Control
→ Increase Awareness
→ Full course compeletion in case of TB like diseases.
→ Safe sex and hygenic activities
→ Good & healthy eating habbits
→ Do not let water stranded near houses
→ Control Mosquitoes & flies in area nearby.
→ Immunization and availability of time & cost-effective treatment.

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**9.** After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

India and Indonesia lies at the confluence of Indian ocean, tied with history of thousand years (Ramayana and Buddhism etc)

Reason for convergence of 2 nations:-

→ The nations were pioneer during NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) & hence both value self-determination & peaceful co-existence

→ Interest in Indian Ocean

The island of Sumatra lies near to Indian islands of Andaman & Nicobar.

Both can collaborate to exploit marine resources to spur economic growth.

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→ China's Dominance

The interest of India in South China sea (ONGC collaborating there to exploit Natural Gas etc) needed Indonesian help which have stake there.

→ Boost tourism and leverage on historial Ties

Both nations have shared history which can transform into economic prosperty.

Recent ~~flo~~ Tsunami in Palu, Indonesia, India sent help through Operation Madad is the reflection of India's tilt towards Indonesia besides Humanitarian & Disaster Management Agenda.

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**10.** Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
**(150 words) 10**

India-Nepal are immediate neighbours bounded by culture, history, religion and civilizational connect.

Barriers in ties :—

1) India's interference in Nepal in their constitutional framing was disliked by Nepal.

2) The issue of Meitis tribe having connect with terai regions of U.P and Bihar. The Nepal consider them secondary citizens which India doesn't like.

3) Nepal tilt to China as seen in recent times is counter-favouring India's projects in Nepal.

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4) The delay in projects of infrastructure and road development plus the lack of sea access to Nepal makes them feel alienated to India.

India needs a geopolitical reset ~~wi~~ of ties with Nepal not only from security point of view but from economic and cultural point also.

China must not be given the advantage to bitter the ties between two bounded neighbours. For this, India must not behave like 'Big Brother', rather provide Nepal its 'Space' in internal affairs.

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**11.** Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

For a fully representative, vibrant and ever changing needs based democracy, it is necessary to take on board the local area based, sector-based interests into consideration. For this purpose, civil society organises itself into pressure groups and interest groups.

Pressure groups lobby the government to pressurize them to enact certain laws. Eg:- Environmental NGOs, Animal Rights organisations, Tribal organisations such as Naga Groups, Bodo groups.

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Interest groups are like pressure groups. They further their demands to government to get favourable policies to do ease in business.

Eg:- FICCI, ASSOCHAM etc. are industrial groups that take up economic grievances faced by industries to the government.

The ways in which they function are :—

1) Trade unions

Eg:- Every organisation have trade unions which organize meetings, petitions, to plea to the government

2) Strikes

Environmental groups like Narmada Bachao Aandolan pressurize government

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to take care of Narmada flow and communities dwelling over the area who are evacuated & displaced in lieu of dam construction over it.

3) Mass movements

Some farmer groups like Kisan Sabha take up methods of organising rallies, protests etc. to increase MSP for sugarcane, wheat, rice etc.

4) Students Union

Delhi University, Jawaharlal university are classic examples where students contest elections to acquire posts to influence the curriculla and working of Higher Education institutions.

In a multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi-ethnic & multi-religious society, the presence of such groups are needed.

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**12.** Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

**(250 words) 15**

The 73rd & 74th constitutional Amendment act provided the foundation to constitutional backed grass-root level democracy in India in the form of Panchayati Raj institution and Urban local bodies etc. on the Gandhian principles.

However, the noble idea faces some issues that can be broadly divided into :— (2nd ARC Report)

(1) Funds :— The budgetary allocation to Panchayati Raj Ministry has been on a steady decline.

The state Finance Commission recommendations are not properly taken up to devolve funds to

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PRIs.

Moverever, it is discretionary power of state government to whether allows PRIs or Municipal bodies to tax or not to tax the elements given in their list of functions.

(2) Functions

The PRIs and Municipal bodies have not in spirit able to do the work they had been provided for like:- Participatory Democracy through Gram Sabhas, social audits, local village based planning etc.

States have not given them required autonomy to function as self-governing institutions.

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③ Functionaries :- The functionaries like Sarpanch, Mayor in Municipal corporations, Chairmans in Nagar Palikas etc. are not effecient and corruption sometimes overpowers them.

Lately, these posts have become politicised also.

Measures that can be taken are:-

① Incentivise the frontline workers, chairman to work by devolving more funds & power to them

② Convergence of National Plan with local plans as area-based needs are to be incorporated.

③ Funds, Function & Functionaries issues to be addressed by increasing awareness.

Thus, local self government is a brilliant idea in participatory democracy. The need is to leverage them to make a 'New India'

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**13.** The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Information is the tool to transparency, which is foundational value of Good Governance. With long time of demand, RTI Act was enacted in 2005 which ushered in an era of transparency & openness on Indian political landscape.

However, the amendment in RTI Act is seen as regressive because of following :—

1) Upper hand to Official secret Act.

Transparency is in opposition to secrecy & power of secrecy being given more favour is regressive.

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2) Amendment in sec 8 of RTI which bars some information from being disclosed is given a narrow interpretation by increasing the latitude of secrecy in the interest of security of Nation.

Thus, amendments to RTI should be scrutinized properly.

Conflicting Rules & Laws ⟹ Lack of Predictability in Action

⇓

People's Welfare compromised. ⟸ Discretion is misused

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Thus, RTI is a tool for effective, accountable, responsive governance which must not compromise on the foundational values of participative - citizen centric, welfare democracy.

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**14.** Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

The delimitation exercise in India done on the basis of population census through an Act of Parliament passed by Simple majority

Process :-

→ Every 10 years, ~~of~~ census is conducted & hence on the basis of population, constituencies are carved out.

→ The constituencies follows the principle of proportional representation

→ An Act to delimit the constituencies is passed by Parliament.

→ The constitution says that delimitation shall not be

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deemed to be constitutional Amendment under Art 368.

→ The Act of Parliament is enacted based on the recommendations of Delimitation Commission is not on Election Commission's advice.

Levels of Delimitations

(1) On the level of state legislative Assembly, the constituencies are reffered to as MLAs constituency

(2) For National level General Assembly, the constituencies are MPs constituency in Lok Sabha.

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Debates on delimitation

① Population criteria

The southern states have less population & hence, the delimitation on this basis will have effect of south states loosing seats in Lok Sabha.

② The Principle of Proportional Representation is violated.

→ In Delhi, there are 7 constituencies However, the constituency of Chandni Chowk have disproportionately large population than other territory.

The freezing of delimitation on the basis of census 2001 is not in sync with present day conditions. Hence, reforms are needed to make the democracy truely participative.

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**15.** Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are the voluntary organisations of 10-15 members belonging to same socio-economic backgrounds.

SHGs as vehicles of Rural Development

→ Women Empowerment

Most SHGs have women members that provide economic independence to women & this directly have effect on Reproduction, Girl education, Nutrition of family etc.

→ Rural Entrepreneurship

SHGs are grass-root level entrepreneurs who specialize in very small-scale business like Pickle, Papad (Lijjat papad is case in point), Handicrafts etc.

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Thus, they are the foundations of start-ups at grass root level.

→ Non-Farm Employment

Most SHGs work to alleviate rural poverty & save from agricultural distress through self-Employment.

Eg:- Ajeevika Express:- The government is providing loans to SHGs to buy local motor vehicles, e-Rickshaws etc. for rural employment.

According to Ministry of Small, Medium and Micro Industries, the 1/3rd funds ~~to~~ from MUDRA Yojana are taken by Women Entrepreneurs, mostly the SHGs. Hence it highlights their importance in growth & development.

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Constraints :-

(1) Non-availability of institutional credit
→ Most SHGs do not have collatral and hence difficulty to avail loans.

(2) Absence of forward linkages
→ Rural connectivity, Market to sell the products etc. remains a challenge.
'PM Gram Sadak Yojna' and 'Rural haati' etc. have done work to address such problems. However, lack of infrastructure still plagues them.

(3) Bankruptcy in SHGs
In some places, the SHGs have become non-viable financially & not able to repay back the loans.

The NABARDs 'e-Shakti' project to digitize the SHGs is a good initiative to promote them at national level. However, above issues needs addressal

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**16.** With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

The overall achievements of sustainable ~~Goal~~ Development Goals (SDGs) are closely intertwined with the success of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

Aim of SBM

- Make India Open Defacation Free by Oct, 2019
- Tackle the hygine related diseases like Malaria & Diahorrea
- Clean India & Green India
- Emphasize on Water, Sanitation & Health front (WASH)

According to NITI Aayog, 99.5% of India now have access to toilets. However, the ground-level challenges are:—

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Challenges in SBM

- Changing attitude of people to make them use toilet
  ⇓
  'Jan Aandolan' through campaigns such as 'Darwaza Band' + Swacchagrahwin
  +
  Movies like: Toilet, ek Prem katha.

- Quality of construction & materials if they are viable in long-run
  ⇓
  Using recycled materials like Plastic tiles and demolition scraps

- Issues of solid-waste management
  ⇓
  Double-pit latrines made to tackle this

The Economic survey mentions that Swacch Bharat is not a single dimension, the time has come to upgrade its aim.

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Thus, emphasis now is on :-

Swachh Bharat to Sundar Bharat via Swastha Bharat

i.e. Converging the aims of Clean India to Green India via Healthy India.

The profound effect of Swacch Bharat on curbing the menace of child diseases is acknowledged by World Bank.

The need is to sustain and reinforce the behaviour change of using toilets.

Swachh Bharat is the train on which the foundation of New India by 2022 will ride on. Hence, it has become multi-dimensional encompassing various targets of Indian Govt.

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**17.** Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

Mission Indradhanush is a universal immunization programme of Government of India to tackle the menance of :- Polio, Measles, Diphtheria, TB, Tetanus, Pneumonia.

It aims to provide immunization to children aged 0 to 9 years who were left-over.

Challenges in Mission Indradhanush

- Accessibility to quality vaccines
- Inadequate Data, Monitoring
- Awareness in rural & illiterate masses is lacking
- Availability of medicines & vaccines and the staff for Immunization drive

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The World Nutrition Report, 2018 says India faces triple burden of Over-nutrition (Obesity), Under-nutrition (Wasting & stunting) and Mal-nutrition.

Mission Indradhanush aims to tackle the diseases which hinders the overall growth & development of a child from infant age itself. Thus, Under-nutrition & mal nutrition are due to lack of immunity also. Hence, Universal Immunization is must to tackle the menace of Wasting & stunting.

The measures to be taken to implement these are :—

1) Incentivise the frontline workers
Eg:— ASHA, ANM, Aanganwadi

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workers must be given incentives to make the mission a success.

2) Converge the schemes such as Mid-day meal, Integrated child development, Neo-natal care etc with Mission to avoid duplication & enhance efficiency.

3) Technology :- can be leveraged for advertising (like Polio) and increasing awareness regarding scheme.

4) People's Participation is necessary. Thus behaviour change has to be induced. Some people fear vaccination & hence this angle needs ~~and~~ redressal.

Re-engineering the schemes in the advent of changing nature of diseases in todays world and Target approach (like reducing Stunting to 25% from current 38.4% by 2025) must be taken up.

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**18.** Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

A huge young population in the working age (15-59 years), less dependency ratio (8.6% are old people in India) is what makes India a special nation to reap the benefits of Demographic Dividend.

But, the huge young population without skills can ~~ho~~ upturn the power dynamics in India's disfavour.

According to UNFPA, currently India's 30% population is below 35 years of age and it will peak in 2026 where average age of Indian will be 26 years.

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We are in demographic dividend phase and are going to remain so in next two decades as well. However, Given the fact that India's literacy is ~~[illegible]~~ 73% (census 2011) and there's huge skill deficit, the problem may take a serious turn.

Changing economy

→ The shift towards automation and AI, will make huge jobs redundant & hence, Indian workforce will not be absorbed.

→ The industry - academia disconnect where the vocational training is missing & education has no practical applicability poses a challenge.

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Changing Demography

→ Rise in mortality due to NCDs such as Diabetes, Heart attack and pollution related death are decreasing the productivity of workforce.

→ India have small demographic dividend window as TFR is falling and may reach 2.1 as early as 2021 and ageing popln will double to 16% by 2040; will come with its on set of problems.

Steps taken :—

→ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna to impart skills

→ Industrial & Apprenticship prog.

→ To give training via Skill India mission.

→ Online courses such as SWAYAM to bridge the qualification gap.

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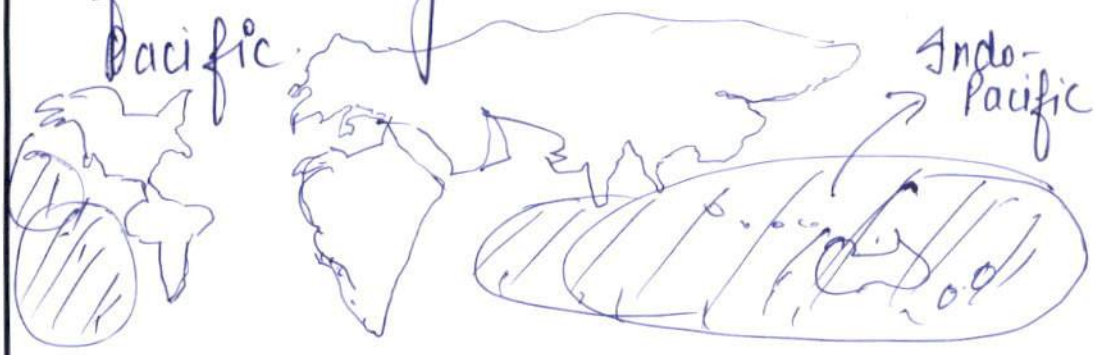
**19.** What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

Indo-Pacific Region, according to India is a geographic region with ASEAN nations acting as bridge to connect two gaints oceans of India and Pacific.

History of shift from Asia-Pacific to India Pacific

→ It was in 2007, the U.S. President called the region as Indo-Pacific effectively to counter 'Rising China'.

→ From 2016s onward, Trump (US President) has increased the frequency of mentioning the area as Indo-Pacific.



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→ In recent ASEAN summit, there was explicit mention of Indo-Pacific region

With all these global callings, India being a pivot to Indo-Pacific region, it had to create a seperate division for the same in MEA.

Reasons for Indo-Pacific Importance

- Reservoir of huge marine biotic & abiotic resources (PMNs, fisheries, oil & gas etc)
- Sea-lines of communication & important trade points (African coast, Mozambique channel, Malacca straits)
- Strategic Islands (Reunion, Chagos, Mauritius, Seychelles)
- Security of Island Nations from Piracy & Hegemony.

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India faces following challenges in Indo-Pacific :—

1) China's 'String of Pearl Policy' trying to encircle India through bases in Djibouti, Hambantota (Sri Lanka), Gwadar (Pakistan), Mynmar', Maldives etc. poses security threat to India

2) Hegemony of China in southern China sea which denies the countries like Vietnam, Phillippines, Cambodia, Indonesia etc. their due share in exploiting rich Oil & Natural gas reservoirs, India having stake in them.

3) Rising sea level and climate change induced coastal erosion & extreme events like Tsunami, earthquake in the seismic belt of Indo-Pacific.

The challenges are many, so are opportunities, the recent Indo-Pacific division tries to tackle them.

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**20.** For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

In the recent Bishkek summit of SCO in 2019, Indian PM highlighted the importance of SCO in following acronym: HEALTH.

H – Health co-operation (to achieve universal health → SDG 1 & 2)

E – Economic co-operation (reducing trade barriers to spur growth)

A – Agriculture led development

L – Literature & culture based international co-operation

T – Technology driven market in the advent of 5G and AI to solve social problems

H – Housing for All.

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The SCO, having 55 members accepted India & Pakistan in 2018 as it full-time members.

Bilateral differences between India-Pak, India-China over border areas, between China-Russia over Manchurian region and others ~~will~~ may hinder the co-operation & put on hold the aims highlighted in HEALTH.

Thus, resolving these disputes is pre-requisite for multi-lateral rule-based organisation to success for peace, prosperity & security for all.

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Role of SCO in India's interest

→ Vehicle to reach Central Asian markets.

→ Ashgabat Agreement, TAPI pipeline for gas, N-S cooperation will succeed if India is able to raise their importance in SCO.

→ It may bring to India the benefits of untapped resource like Uranium in Kazakhstan, Natural Gas in Tajakistan and Indo-Russia co-operation in Arctic region

Thus, any regional grouping success is based on co-operation and co-existence without any issues pending before them. Thus, SCO is an opportunity to build relations with its extended neighbours